THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Vol. 27. FRIDAY, *July* 2, 1813. No. 1312.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY JOHN SCULL,
In Market Street, next door to the corner of Front Street.

Terms of Publication.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, is published every Friday morning, at Three Dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

If the subscriber does not reque t a discontinuance of his Paper, at the expiration of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, & Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of twenty per cent will be made.

PERSONS sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

HANDBILLS, CARDS, BLANKS, and printing in general, executed with neatness and despatch.

SPEAKMAN & SAY of PHILADELPHIA, *DRUGGISTS*, have established a DRUG and CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE in Pittsburgh, and taken SAMUEL PETTIGREW into partnership in that concern. The business there will be conducted under the firm of

Speakman, Say & Co.

in Market Street, the third door from Front Street,

Where, by receiving in bulk, as well as manufacturing such articles as the place will admit of, they confidently hope to be able to sell at the lowest Philadelphia prices, with the addition of carriage charges only.

They now offer for Sale a large and general assortment of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, &c. for Cash, Produce or at the usual credit.

May 31, 1813.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

June 2d, 1813.

A GENERAL Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company will be held at their Office on Monday the 5th of July next, for the purpose of electing Fifteen Managers for the ensuing year.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr. *C. Clk.*

ANTHONY BEELEN informs his friends and the public, that he has taken into partnership in his mercantile concern, Mr. HARRY BOSLER, and that the same will in future be carried on under the firm of BOSLER & Co.

BOSLER AND CO.

Are now opening an extensive assortment of BRITISH, GERMAN, FRENCH, INDIA and AMERICAN GOODS—Hardware, Groceries, Plated Ware Jewelry, Paper Hanging, Bolting Cloths, Hatters Trimmings, Sword's, Dirks, Epaulets, Plumes, Lace, and other articles in the military line; Ladies fashionable Straw Hats and Bonnets; Mens Summer Hats, New Music and Musical instruments, Carpeting, Boot Legs, Fair Tops, and other trimmings for shoemakers; Cotton and Wool Cards, German, English, Blister and Crowly Steel, German and Waldron's English Scythes, &c.

ALSO,

A great variety of Fancy articles all which they will sell on reasonable terms for Cash and approved paper only.

Pittsburgh, March 23, 1813.

DOCTOR G. DAWSON,

Has just received a general and complete supply of Fresh

Drugs and Medicines,

Family, Patent and Horse Medicines, Surgeons Instruments, Paints of all kinds, Spirits of Turpentine, Spices, Perfumery, Oils, Varnishes, Gold Leaf, Smalts, &c. &c. selected with particular care from the latest importations, and WARRANTED GENUINE, which, being purchased with CASH, enables him to sell them on very moderate terms, wholesale and retail.

Practitioners of Physick, and Storekeepers, will be supplied with genuine articles, at the lowest prices.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

TWO APPRENTICES:—In addition to the profession of Druggist and Apothecary, they will have the advantage of acquiring the theory and practice of Physick and Surgery.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1813.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The public are hereby informed, that the subscribers have entered into *partnership*, and will hereafter conduct business under the firm, or denomination of the

PITTSBURGH STEAM ENGINE COMPANY.

They carry on the Manufacturing of *Steam Engines*, and all kinds of Machinery; together with wrought Iron Work, and Castings, &c. &c. Such as all kinds of wrought and cast Iron Work appertaining to Merchant Flour Mills; Rolling and Slitting Mills; Forges; Tilt Furnaces; Sugar, Paper, and Saw Mills, &c. and all work of a similar kind; together with every other description of castings, that may be wanted.

They will also make patterns, and do boring and turning in Iron, &c.

From their preparations and practical knowledge in the various branches mentioned, they expect to be able to execute any peice of work however large or difficult.

They have also under their controul the making of Oliver Evans's patented *Steam Engines*, and the power of granting license to use them.

The superiority of these Engines over all others yet invented is great.—Their power to others is as 100 to 10, they are infinitely more simple and durable—require less fuel—occupy less room—are less expensive—they require so little water, and being made to supply themselves by their own operations with distilled water, that they may be set almost in any situation, where an ordinary Well may be had. A Well is sufficient for a 100 Horse power. These last peculiar properties will be found particularly benificial in this Country where water is scarce and of a quality injurious to Steam Engines, notthus ordered. An ordinary capacity can be taught in two weeks to manage one of those Engines completely.

They do also hereby caution all manner of persons from infringing on the principles of the aforesaid patented Engine as they are determined to defend their rights therein—any person using elastic Steam above the power of the atmosphere will infringe, however dissimilar may be the form of the Engine.

GEO: EVANS,
MAHLON ROGERS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
LUTHER STEVENS.

Pittsburgh, March 10, 1813.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership of the subscribers dissolved this day by mutual consent. All persons having accounts to settle for debts owing by or due them, are requested to make application to *Thomas Cromwell*, who is fully authorised to pay and receive the same.

THOMAS CROMWELL,
JOHN CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, April 1, 1813.

THOMAS CROMWELL, after expressing his grateful thanks to his friends for their former friendship, informs them he has taken into partnership Mr. WILLIAM ROBINSON. The business will therefore in future be conducted under the firm of

CROMWELL & ROBINSON.

Who have now employed as well as T. & J. Cromwell's old Store House, his (Robinson's) large and commodious three story brick Warehouse, situated at the corner of Front and Wood Streets, which, together, affords room for two hundred loads of Goods, and is perfectly secure from fire and *water*.

TEAS, COFFEE AND *LOAF SUGAR.*

The subscribers have received a consignment from Baltimore, and offer on low terms for cash, or approved paper at 60, 90, and 120 days.

5 Chests & 6 Boxes } first quality Imperial Tea
7 Chests & 20 Boxes } Young Hyson do.
30 bls. Sugar and Coffee, first quality.
40 do. Coffee alone, do.

Together with a quantity of Coffee in bags.

CROMWELL & ROBINSON.

Pittsburgh June 1st, 1813.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JAMES SHARON, late of New Sewickly township, Beaver county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those who have demands against said estate are require to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement, to the subscriber.

JOHN WAY, *Executor.*

Ohio township, Allegheny county, June 23, 1813.

FOR SALE.

A Fount of English.
A Fount of Brevier.

Apply at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

TAKE NOTICE

THE subscriber having made every effort to collect his accounts which are long outstanding, but finding it impossible to get it accomplished, is under the necessity of putting them into the hands of *John Darragh, Esq.* for collection where *Jos. M'Clintock, Junr.* will attend every day, (Sundays excepted) from 8 o'clock in the morning, until 5 in the afternoon, for the purpose of settleing the same.

JOHN BAIRD.

N. B. The subscriber continues his business as usual; and has now on hand *Superfine Cloths of the best quality, Silk Cotton and worsted waistcoating, Albian, Bedford, Imperial & Princes Cords, Scarlet Cloth & Cassimeres Silver Epaulets, Lace, Sword Knotts, Cords Tassells*, suitable for the Military.

J. B.

Pittsburgh, January 21, 1813.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

PRINTERS AND BOOKSELLERS,

PITTSBURGH,

Have lately received the following publications.

Chesterfield Travestie; or school for Modern manners.

The Absentee: A tale by Miss Edgeworth.

Marian—A novel in 2 vols.

Traits of Nature—By Miss Burney.

Good men of modern date.

Tales—By the Rev. George Crabbe.

Life and administration of Spencer Perceval.

Santo Sebastiano; or the Young Protector.

The Milesian Chief—A romance, by Murphy

Campaign against Quebec in 1775.

Childe Harold's Pilgrimage—and other Poems, by Lord Byron.

Advice to Whistle players.

Rejected Addresses; or the new Theatrum Poeatrum.

Things by the right names.

Self Indulgence—A tale of the 19th century.

Young mother; or Albinia—A novel

Vivian, aad Emilie de Coulanges——tales by Miss Edgeworth.

Emerald Isle—A Poem by Charles Philips, Esq. embelished with a full length portrait of Brian, King of Ireland.

The Iliad of Homer—A miniature edition.

Literary Visitor.

Kett's elements of general knowledge

Pindar's Works—4 vols.

Geographical and Historical view of the world—Exhibiting a complete delineation of the natural and artificial features of each country—5 vols.

Goldsmith's Natural History—abridged.

Sketch of a plan and method of education, founded on an analysis of the human faculties, and natural reason, suitable for the offspring of a free people, and for all rational beings—By Joseph Neef.

Historical Compend—Containing a brief survey of the great line of history, from the earliest times to the present day.

Life of Mahomet—Or the history of that imposture which was begun, carried on, and finally established by him in Arabia.

Life of Joseph—The Son of Israel.

Voyage to the Eastern part of Terra Firma, or the Spanish Main, in S. America, in 1801——1804.

Geographical, natural and civil history of Chili—2 vols.

Clerk's Magazine.

Charms of literature.

Avenia—Or a Tragical poem, on the oppression of the human species.

Notes on the West Indies—Written kuring the expedition under the command of the late Gen. Sir R. Abercrombie, 3 vols.

New series of the medical Repository, &c.

Ink powder of a superior quality wholesale and retail.

Wafers, Quills, Pencils, and a great variety of Stationary.

April 26, 1813.

JAMES WILLS, JUN.

HAS the honor to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a STORE at his dwelling in Market Street, lately occupied by John Wills, his brother, nearly opposite the *Black Bear Tavern*, where he expects to keep on hand a selection of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

and to sell them upon terms the most reasonable, for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, June 7th, 1813.

FERREE'S POWDER.

THE public are informed that the subscribers are agents for selling *Ferree's Powaer*. A quantity of first rate Rifle Powder is now on hand, put up in small kegs, and is offered as low as any of the same quality now in Market.

CROMWELL & ROBINSON.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1812.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, June 16.

The House proceeded to the consideration of several resolutions proposed by Mr. Webster a day or two ago, the first of which was read in the following words:

"*Resolved*, That the President of the United States be requested to inform this House, unless the public interest should in his opinion, forbid such communication, when, by whom, and in what manner the first intelligence was given to this government of the decree of the government of France, bearing date on the 28th of April, 1811, and purporting to be a definitive repeal of the decrees of Berlin and Milan."

Mr. *Calhoun* said he did not rise to oppose the passage of this resolution on account of its object; but he objected to the novelty of the form of the resolution. The resolution went further than merely asking for information; it also asks, when and by whom the information in question was received. Such form and particularity was unprecedented in such cases. He rose to ask the precise object of the gentleman in giving this form to his motion. What use was intended to be made of the information called for?

Mr. *Webster* said, with respect to the use to be made of the information to be obtained, it would depend on what that information should be. With respect to the form of the resolution, it had been offered in this form because it was on a subject on which he wished for particular information, of that nature which was designed by its terms.

Mr. *Rhea* said it appeared that the only object of the gentleman was, to know when the repeal had been notified. The existence of the repealing decree was not questioned. It was therefore immaterial when and how it was communicated; unless, by the enquiry, something can be discovered in which the government or the executive has not done its duty. As no object could be answered by the agreement to this motion, he moved to postpone the further consideration thereof indefinitely.

On the question of agreeing to this motion, Mr. *Hanson* called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. *Calhoun* said he hoped the gentleman from Tennessee would not press this motion. If we advert to the transactions which have taken place since the declaration of war, we shall find that on many occasions this conversation has been made a handle of, and that a certain degree of suspicion has been attempted to be attached to the chief executive officer on this head. A resolution had been adopted at the end of the last session which did not include the whole object of the present resolution; and Mr. C. for his part had no indisposition to afford to gentlemen an opportunity of obtaining all the information they could wish, if asked for in a proper manner. He hoped, therefore, the gentleman would withdraw his motion.

Mr. *Rhea* said, although he was not much in the habit of withdrawing motions which he had made, he would for the present withdraw his motion, with the intention, however, to renew it, if in the course of the discussion it should seem to him expedient.

Mr. *Calhoun* said he could not but think that the gentleman from N. Hampshire had rather eluded than answered his enquiries. reason of the novelty of the form. The gentleman says his object is particular information. If information only be wanted. I am willing to join the gentlemen in asking for every information they may wish. But I object to the novelty of the form; to the use of so particular terms. Mr. C. submitted to the good judgment of gentlemen the propriety of varying the language of the resolve.

Mr. *Grosvenor* said, without entering into the merits of the resolve, he would state the impressions of his mind as to the form of it. The gentleman from S. Carolina had admitted that suspicion had attached to this government as to the decree in question.—[Mr. Calhoun said he did not admit the fact—but had said that this matter had been so handled that it might have created suspicion.] A general resolution had been adopted at the close of the last session calling for information on this subject, when the President had transmitted to the House the repealing decree, without affording the information in respect to which it was sought by these resolves, the object of which was, to sweep away entirely the charge which had been made against the government—to give the executive a proper opportunity for transmitting to the House information on this subject which would completely exculpate him. The particularity of the resolutions, objected to by the gentleman, was essential to their object, as describing what information was desired If such information as was desired was in the office of state, it required a particular call to elicit it, as the general resolution adopted at the end of the last session had not brought it forth.

Mr. *Webster* said he had not been aware that there was any particular form of calls for information. He should rather have supposed that the form would be governed by a general regard to the purpose in view—that questions would be therein asked bearing on the points in relation to which information was wished for. He asked the gentleman whether there was not apparent on the public records the necessity of calling on the executive, if at all, for information through whom this decree had been first received. The French minister had declared that the decree had been transmitted thro' two channels. Was not the enquiry, then, material through which, if either, it had been received? Mr. W. said he would not go the whole length which the gentleman from S. Carolina had gone, in saying that suspicion had attached to the government on this head. He would say that for his part he entertained none.—The particularity of the call arose from the nature of the information wished; and if there was novelty in the form, it was because a similar case had never arisen.

Mr. *Calhoun* said he was glad the gentleman had at last come to the point. The gentleman from N. Hampshire, adverting to the correspondence of Mr. Barlow, says that the French decree had been alledged to have been transmitted through two sources to our government. The first of these resolves enquires thro' whom and in what manner this decree had been communicated. The 2d and 3d resolutions embrace the object avowed by the gentleman, viz: An enquiry whether the decree in question had been received through either of the two channels designated by the Duke of Bassano. Why, then, after being thus precise in two separate resolutions, was the president, in addition to these specific enquiries, called upon to inform the House, through whom and in what manner the decree had been received by him? Was not this language (wholly unnecessary with the object which the gentleman avowed) calculated to bring up a 3d idea not avowed by the mover, that the decree might have been received through some other channel than either of those thro' which the Duke of Bassano had declared to Mr. Barlow that he had forwarded it? If enquiry was meant only as to the two modes of communication indicated in the correspondence, the terms of the first resolve were unnecessary as well as indecorous; if otherwise, there were no facts on which to rest suspicion or ground enquiry.

Mr. *Calhoun* concluded by moving to strike out of the resolution the words "*by whom and in what manner.*"

Mr. *M'Kee* rose for the purpose of proposing an amendment which, he said, would supercede the one proposed by the gentleman from S. C. His object was, to strike out the whole of the resolutions and in lieu thereof insert a resolution, which he read, calling upon the President generally for information on this head.—He said he was persuaded there was no gentleman in the House desirous to detain from the public eye any information which he had any reason to believe calculated at all to enlighten the public mind, or mature the opinions of gentlemen of the House in relation to our concerns with foreign nations. But there certainly was something due to the Chief Magistrate of the nation. It was impossible for any man to read the resolutions without perceiving that they might be construed injuriously to the Executive.—Why not ask for the information desired in respectful terms? Was the house likely to be decorous & respectful in its enquiries? He saw no propriety in the particular terms of the resolution, especially when the information desired might be as easily obtained by pursuing a different course.

He was as anxious as the gentleman who moved the resolutions to lay before the nation every particle of information in relation to the decree dated the 28th of April, 1811. So far as he was informed the conduct of France in relation to that matter was, as he had frequently believed it to be, insincere, base and abominable. He wished that every man in the nation might see and detest it.

Mr. *Sheffey* said the honorable member from Kentucky might as well vote against the enquiry altogether, as substitute the motion which he had read. It was, no doubt, well known to that gentleman, that a resolution, in the very terms perhaps which he had read, had been adopted at the last session, the result of which we have seen. The same answer might be expected to the resolve read by the gentleman, if it was adopted in preference to those now under consideration.

[Mr. *M'Kee* said, he had no knowledge of the adoption at the last session of a resolution similar to that which he had moved. If such an one could be shown on the journals, he would withdraw his motion.]

Mr. *Sheffey* then quoted the journal of the 1st of March last, containing a resolution, moved by Mr. *Goldsborough*, calling for an authenticated copy of the decree, purporting to be a revocation of the decrees of Berlin and Milan, and also for information as to the time and manner of its communication, &c.

I believe it will be found, continued Mr. *Sheffey* that this motion, then adopted, substantially embraces the requisition contained in the motion of the gentleman from Kentucky. That resolution required a copy of the decree in question, together with information of the time and manner of its communication, and also any correspondence of facts relating thereto. I ask the gentleman whether he recollects the result of this enquiry. Did we get any information as to the time and manner of promulgating that decree? We had communicated to us, without any explanation or declaration on the part of the Executive, several extracts of letters from Mr. Barlow to the Secretary of State, in one of which it expressly said, that the Duke of Bassano did state that the repealing decree had been communicated to our government through two channels, at as early a date as May 1811. What follows? Either the assertion of the Duke of Bassano is true or it is not true. Whether it be or be not true, is a matter highly important to this nation, to the people, to their Representatives, to whom is committed the administration and superintendance of their affairs; not only so far as the Constitution has committed a legislative duty to this House, but, also, so far as it is its duty to see that the powers confided to the other departments of the government are honestly and fairly executed. If the President in 1811, was possessed of this decree, as has been asserted by the French minister, I hesitate not to pronounce, under the high responsibility of my situation, as a member of the Grand Inquest of the Nation, that the conduct of the President deserves not only the scrutiny but the reprehension of the nation; for such information would shew that the nation has been involved in war without the least necesrity. It is manifest, that if this decree was known to our government in 1811, and had been known to the people, and used in the manner it ought to have been, the Orders in Council, the great cause of the War, would have been done away, and, if they had, would any man say that we should have been plunged into the disastrous and ruinous war in which we are now engaged? It is undeniable, if the orders in council had been repealed, that we should not have been engaged in the present war. I conceive, that the resolutions ought to be specific, to remain as they are. If we want any information at all, it is that designated in the words moved to be expunged by the gentleman from S. C. It may turn out, and I hope it will, that the French assertion in this respect was, as French assesrions generally are, false, and to have been only an attempt further to inveigle us. I hope that will turn out to be the case; in some degree I am confident such will prove to be the fact. Although I do not agree with the President of the U S. in his present policy, charity and my own opinion of his personal character forbid me from believing that the President could have had this decree in his possession for more than 2 years, and that merely to preserve the consistency of his proclamation of Nov. 1810, he should have suppressed it. I will not believe it; I will until it shall prove to be otherwise, believe the French assertion to be totally false.

Experience has shown, sir, that any resolution calling for the information in general terms will not answer the purpose The very circumstance of a resolution in general terms, such as I have read, having been adopted on the 1st of March 1813, and not extracting the information desired, makes it extremely necessary that the resolution now to be passed should be precise and definite as to the information required; that it should point distinctly to the object, and leave nothing to the discretion of the Executive to be granted him—that is, a discretion whether or not the information asked would injuriously affect the public interest. Sir, I expect from the resolution proposed by the gentleman from Kentucky as a substitute, nothing of that kind of information which we deem important. And is it not important? Has there not been a cloud hanging over the executive since the last night of the last session of Congress? Has not circumstances given something like a color to the idea that the Chief Magistrate of a free people could do an act which would disgrace a tyrant who claims the throne by divine right or by any other right? For of such a character would be the withholding information, an act which would plunge the nation into war, rather than be convicted of having proclaimed a falcity. I have hitherto believed, whatever differences there may be as to the objects of the several parties in the government, that there has been perfect purity on all sides, and hope not to be compelled to change that opinion. Is it not important to gentlemen on the other side of the house that they should assent to the resolutions as they now stand? If a resolution in general terms be substituted for them, what will the world say? They would say that the gentlemen were afraid to see the light; that they refused the information sought for, because if brought out it would have damned their cause. I do not believe information will be had of such a character. But as the assertion of the Duke of Bassano has been made, if we pass a resolution on the subject at all, it should unquestionably point to the particular information desired.

Mr. Fisk rose but to say a word or two in reply to the gentleman from Virginia. I could wish, said Mr. F. when questions of a public nature are brought before the House with the express view of giving information, that the sentiments on which they are founded might be correct. I deny entirely the conclusion just drawn, that if the executive was in possesion of this information, and had communicated it, it would have prevented the war. Is it not known to the nation that the British minister, Mr. Foster, after quibbling for months, was at length brought by Mr. Monroe to a definitive answer, that if the French decrees were repealed, the orders in council would not be revoked? And are we now to be told, if that decree of repeal had been produced, it would have prevented the war? I presume it would be found that the decree was not in possession of our government; but if it had been, its promulgation would not have prevented the *war*. Mr. F, said he had only risen to express this idea, and to state his surprize to hear every attempt made on every occasion to shield the British government from blame, and to impute it to our own government.

Mr. M'Kee said that nothing was more foreign from his wishes than to prevent the disclosure of every species of testimony which was in the Department of State on this subject. He was confident in his own mind that the specifications in the resolution would not elicit more information than if its terms were general. It was due to candor to state, however, that he had been totally unapprized of the passage of the resolution cited from the journals of the last session, when he moved his amendment. He had not been in his place when it had passed, and it had escaped his observation. Although he retained his impression that the resolutions contained unnecessary insinuations & were not sufficiently respectful in their terms, he should for the present withdraw his proposed amendment, reserving to himself the right to vote against the resolves altogether, if on further reflection he should retain his hostility to them.

(House adjourned without coming to a decision.)

From the Connecticut Courant.

It was accounted as one of the wisest sayings of the ancients: "*Wait for the advice af time, who is the best of all counsellors.*" The recital of a few facts, which have happened in the memory of the present generation, will exemplify the wisdom of this ancient adage.

The French revolution was hailed by the whole civilized world, as an event the most auspicious to the emancipation of mankind from the yoke of political bondage. It seemed to be thought that the age of Saturn was abont to return, the *Golden Age*, when there was neither servant nor master, marks of authority nor distinctions of rank, when all stood upon the footing of perfect equality. All the world rejoiced at the coming of this political millenium: and none shouted forth more lively ejaculations than a certain numerous body of genuine republicans, who then held and still hold the best part of a million of their fellow beings in the most debasing and rigorous slavery. But when old father *time* came forward with his advice, the enchantment was dissolved, the pleasing dream ended in the horrors of the night-mare. The very event which it was expected, would spread the sweets of liberty and equality over the world was both the precursor and the immediate cause of a despotism the most "*iron-handed*," the most *bloody*, the most *wide-spread* and *all-devouring*, that was ever witnessed in all Christendom.

To the minds of a great many of our sage politicians and renowned statesmen the speedy overthrow of the British empire had been as clear as any problem in [illegible] among us; *Seers*, who predicted this great and desirable event with as much confidence as if conscious of inspiration. To name three; about six years ago Mr. Jefferson prophesied that Britain must & would fall in six months, or a year at most. Mr. Monroe too, in his famous book of *self-vindication*, written on the occasion of Washington's calling him home from France, held forth that G. B. was about to die of a consumption, being already bankrupt in her resources. Long before this, Mr. Madison, in a speech in congress on the naturalization bill, from the fulness of his heart freely foretold the speedy downfall of Old England, and in his benevolent policy, held out "*a hospitable reception to such of the English nobility as might emigrate to Virginia.*"—Where to be sure they could find fit companions. Here again, time has stepped forward, and has brought to naught these high expectations, fond hopes and confident predictions. Old England has advanced in strength ever since, and her resources are now greater than ever;—and instead of sending over her nobility to learn manners of the nobles of Virginia, she has sent over her tars, and bunged up the ancient dominion, as tight as a *beer-barrel*.

Carrying our recollections four years back, we hear all, as with one voice pronouncing the doom of Spain. She seemed like a victim, bound, hand and foot, and lying helpless under the uplifted knife. Her sovereign had been kidnapped; her strong holds had been pre-occupied; her standing force had been purposely sent abroad; and armies of the dreadful Napoleon were in her bosom, aided by domestic traitors, and bearing down all opposition with fire and words. At that period the utter annihilation of the Spanish independence and sovereignty, was considered as certain. Time has, however, told another story. The invasion of Spain, which originated in a compound of perfidy and cruelty without example, has proved to be the incipent means of cutting the tyrant short, and blasting his hopes forever.

During the last year, when all the rest of continental Europe seemed, in one united body, to precipitate itself upon Russia, and had actually penetrated to the very heart of that empire, so far forth that Napoleon had seated himself in the ruins of the ancient capital of the Czars, and upon the high places of the venerable *Kremlin*, "*sat like a cormorant*,"—it would seem, it *did* seem to most people, that Russia must inevitably succumb to the yoke. How different are the results which time has brought forth? See the exterminator of man, the terrestrial Apollyon, see him descending from the *Kremlin*, affrighted and aghast! See him running from his enraged foe, and speeding his flight, as if fear had given wings to his feet! See his innumerable hosts, given to the sword, to the famine, and to captivity, thousands upon thousands of their carcases lying above ground, as food for ravenous birds and beasts of the forest. "*The stars in their courses fought against Sisera.*"

And now to bring our attention homeward; we have seen how, in our own country. "*The advice of time*," has falsified the theories of the crafty, and turned their councils into foolishness.—Of sundry remarkable instances mentioning now only one:

When the patriots of the western states by their heat and clamor, brot' upon the nation the curse of war, who among them expected that even in the outset, the sword of war would be bathed in the blood of their sons? Not one. Yet time has brought it to pass.

After all, *time*, though personified and cloathed with the attributes of wisdom & power, is a *nullity*. The wonders that have happened of late (and perhaps no age of the world has been more prolific in wonders) have had their origin in the wise providence and retributive justice of the supreme ruler of the universe.

[The following Tables of Distances, to and from different places on the Canada frontiers, &c. may not be uninteresting to some of our readers.]

Distances by water	*Miles.*
From Fort Dearborn to Fort Michilimackinau about	300
From Fort Michilimackinau to Fort Detroit	340
From Fort Detroit to Black Rock	120
From Black Rock to Fort Niagara	30
From Fort Niagara to York, Upper Canada.	30
From Fort Niagara to Kingston, an U S. Harbor	150
From Lake Ontario to Montreal	300
From Montreal to Quebec,	180

The above distances, have not been measured, but generally depend on estimation, which therefore cannot be perfectly correct.

Distances on the Post Road from Pittsburgh to Detroit.

	Miles.
From Pittsburgh to Warren	77
Cleveland	54
Huron	47
Sandusky	36
Fort Meigs	32
River Raisin	30
Detroit	36
Total	312

Part of the seat of War from actual survey.

Distance from	*Miles.*
[illegible] Isle	70
Presque Isle to Buffalo	100
Buffalo to Lewistown	30
Lewistown to Kingston	170
Kingston to Montreal	170
Montreal to Quebec	170

Sketch of the length and circumference of the following lakes by estimation:

	Greatest length in miles.	*Circumferences following the shore.*
Erie	200	610
George	25	58
Huron	250	1100
Michigan	260	945
Ontario	160	450
St. Clair	30	100
Superior	410	1525

BOSTON, *June* 19.

CHESAPEAKE AND SHANNON.

Our melancholy apprehensions have proved too true. In the following account from a Halifax paper of the 9th inst. received by a Spanish vessel arrived yesterday afternoon, are contained the sad details of our calamity.

Much, however, as we have to deplore our enemy has little to rejoice at—and deep as is our affliction, shame forms no part of our regret. All that could be done by valor, was done—the British have gained a victory, but they have paid dearly for their triumph.

HALIFAX, *June* 9.

It is with pleasure we congratulate our readers on the capture of the American frigate Chesapeake, commanded by Captain Lawrence, by his majesty's ship Shannon, Captain Broke, after an action of 11 minutes.

The following particulars of this pleasing event we have collected from conversations with some of the officers of the Shannon, and have reason to think them materially correct.

On the 25th May, his majesty's ship Tenedos, which had for nearly 3 months been cruizing in Boston Bay, with the Shannon, separated from her, and Capt. Parker was instructed, by Capt. Broke, not to rejoin him until about the 14th of June. This was done in the hope and expectation that the Chesapeake frigate, finding the Shannon was cruizing alone off Boston, would come out, and give her battle—nor were our tars disappointed. Early in the morning of the 1st inst. the Shannon stood in close to Boston light-house, and observed the Chesapeak lying at anchor, with royal yards across, and apparently ready for sea; the British colours were then hoisted on board the Shannon, and she hove to, near the land. At 9 A. M. the enemy frigate was observed to loosen her sails and fire a gun; at half past 12, she weighed anchor and stood out of the harbour, when the Shannon filled and, under easy sail, edged off the land, followed by the Chesapeake—at 4 shortened sail; at 5 hove to, with the topsails aback, for fear the enemy would not bring her to action before dark—in 20 minutes after, the Chesapeake cheered within musket shot of the Shannon, still standing towards her in such a a way as left our tars in uncertainty which side of their ship she intended to engage. At half past 5, however, she luffed up on the Shannon's weather quarter, and on her foremast coming in a line with the Shannon's mizen, the latter fired her after gun, and her others successively, until the enemy came directly abreast, when the Chesapeake fired her whole broadside, which the Shannon immediately returned; and here, broadside to broadside, the action commenced; in 5 minutes the Chesapeake fell along side the Shannon, and was boarded in her tops, as well as on her decks, by our gallant countrymen; and in 11 minutes from the commencement of the action, her three ensigns were hauled down, and soon afterwards replaced with the English flag over them—her decks cleared of the dead, the wounded taken below, a great proportion of the prisoners removed out of her, and accompanied by the Shannon, she was steered for this port.

On board the Shannon, Mr. Watt, the 1st lieut; Mr. Aldham, the purser; Mr. Dunn, captain's clerk, and 23 seamen were killed; Capt. Broke, a midshipman, and 56 seamen wounded.

On board the Chesapeake, Mr. Ballard, 4th lt; Mr. Broome, lt. of marines: Mr. White, the master; several petty officers and about 70 men were killed.—Capt. Lawrence, (since dead;) Mr. Ludlow, 1st lt. severely; Mr. Budd, 2d lt. do. Mr. Cox, 3d lt. slightly; midshipmen Weaver, Abbott and Nicholls, severely; and Berry, slightly; Mr. Livermore, chaplain, severely; and near 100 seamen wounded.

Captain Broke, we understand, nobly led the boarders from the quarter deck, and was, we are sorry to state, severely wounded in the moment of victory, by a sabre on the head, while exerting himself to save two Americans from the fury of his men; he is, however, we rejoice to learn, in a fair way of recovery, and we hope will soon be able to return to that station which he filled with so much benefit to his country, and with such imperishable honor to himself.

Lieut. Watt was killed after boarding the Chesapeake—he was an excellent officer.

On Capt. Broke being wounded, the command of the Shannon devolved on the 2d lt. Mr. Wallis, son of Mr. Wallis, of the Navy-yard, who conducted himself in a very brave manner.

Great merit is due to Capt. Broke on this occasion, not only for the perseverance with which he so long sought a contest with an American frigate, but for the promptitude and skill with which he has decided the question of superiority, and put an end to all the vaporing with which the American papers have lately been filled—In point of size and number of guns, the two ships were as nearly equal as could be wished: whatever advantage there was, was in favor of the Chesapeake, both as to size and number of men.

The respect due to a brave enemy was yesterday shewn to the remains of Capt. Lawrence. The corpse was landed from the Chesapeake under a discharge of minute guns, and at two reached the King's wharf; the American ensign was spread as a pall over the coffin on which was placed the sword of the deceased—six captains of the navy officiated as pall bearers—six companies of the 4th regiment, commanded by sir John Wardlow, preceded the corpse—the officers of the Chesapeake followed it as mourners—the officers of the navy generally attended.—Sir Thomas Saumarez, the staff, and officers of the garrison, and the procession was closed by a number of respectable inhabitants. The funeral service was performed by the Rev. Rector of St Paul's, and three vollies discharged by the troops over his grave.

Capt. Lawrence was first wounded in the leg, and the second shot gave him a mortal wound.

Boston, June 17.

FOREIGN.

We learn from the papers received by the Juno, Capt. Edes, arrived here yesterday, from Lisbon, that the Russians had opened the campaign with some decided successes. Beauharnois had been defeated and compelled to retreat. Magdebourg was in a state of blockade. Davoust had abandoned Luneburgh.

The Saxons had withdrawn themselves from the imperial standard, & the Swedes have joined the allies.

The Emperor Alexander was at Dresden, and Gen. Blucher had penetrated to Erfurth.

Count Bernstoff had arrived in England, invested it was said with full powers to negociate with the English government, in behalf of Denmark.

Some misunderstanding had arisen between the English and Danish Commanders, which had been explained. It was expected that England would subsidize 25000 men, and keep the fleet, but pay the value of it.

LONDON, *April* 22.

The Russian army is to be augmented to 558,000 men.

Count Tolstoi, formerly Russian Ambassador at Paris, has passed Kiow with 100,000 men, a large part of whom are Ural Cossacks.

A large body of French conscripts are said to have refused crossing the Rhine.

Bonaparte, it is said, has declared the inhabitants of the Hanse Towns—outlaws.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 17.

From the Con. Herald, June 15.

Col. Mansfield arrived here yesterday from New London, to which place he had been requested to go by his Excellency Gov. Smith, in order to take a thorough survey of the harbor, and the heights adjacent.

He informs us that our squadron have been lightened and removed about five miles above N. L. in a position sufficiently secure to ensure them from any attack the enemy may make, unless assisted by a large land force.

The United States, Macedonian, and Hornet, are moored in the form of a half-moon, directly towards the centre of which any vessels attacking must steer, owing to the narrowness of the channel, which course must subject the enemy to be raked by the whole squadron. As nothing *larger* than frigates can proceed to the attack, we presume that the enemy will not have the temerity to resort to this measure, especially as batteries are to be erected on the shore to co-operate with our squadron.

CONSTITUTION & JAVA.

The British official account of the action between these two ships has been published in the Halifax papers. It bears the signature of the 1st lt. (H. D Chads) and includes a handsome compliment to Com. Bainbridge and officers, for their attention to capt. Lambert and the officers and crew of the Java.

This document, with some remarks by an officer of the Constitution, we shall publish in to-morrow's Gazette.

Relf's Gazette.

June 22.—The New-York Statesman of yesterday morning, says, "We understand that an express to Gen. Izard reached here last evening from New-London, bringing intelligence that the British squadron off that port had been reinforced by a ship of the line, three frigates, and a brig; and that it was apprehended an immediate attack would be made upon the town. This news has been subsequently corroborated by the arrival of a smack down the sound—the captain of which states, that he saw the above described naval force off N. London yesterday afternoon, and that they suffered him to pass unmolested.

WASHINGTON CITY, *June* 24.

Copy of a letter from Maj. Gen. Lewis to the Secretary at War, dated

Niagara, June 14, 1813.

SIR,

You will perceive by the enclosed copy of orders marked 1, that Gen Dearborne, from indisposition, has resigned his command, not only of the Niagara army but of the District. I have doubts whether he will ever again be fit for service. He has been repeatedly in a state of convalescence; but relapses on the least agitation of mind.

In my last I mentioned the unfortunate circumstance of the capture of our two Brigadiers, Chandler and Winder. The particulars are detailed in the report of Col. Burn, which he gave from the best information he could collect. His corps lay a considerable distance from the scene of active operations, as you will perceive by the enclosed diagram, which is on a scal of about 100 yards to the inch. The light corps spoken of were Captain Hindman's Nicholas's and Biddles companies of the second artillery, serving as infantry. These three gentlemen and capts. Archer and Towson of the same regiment, and Leonard of the light artillery are soldiers who would honor any service Their gallantry and that of their companies was equally conspicious on this occasion as in the affair of the 27th ultimo. A view of General Chandler's encampment will be sufficient to show that his disaster was owing to its arrangement. Its center being its weakest point and that being discovered by the enemy in the evening, received the combined attack of his whole force and his lines was completely cut. The gallantry of the [illegible]

...th, and part of the 23d, and light troops ...ved the army—Of the the 5th it is said ...t when the day broke not a man was ...ssing—and that a part of the 23d un... ...r major Armstrong was found sustain... ...its left flank. Their fire was irresis... ...—and the enemy were compelled to ... way. Could he have been pressed ... next morning, his destruction was in... ...able. He was dispersed in every di... ...ion, and even his commanding gent... ...was missing without his hat or horse. ...derstand he was found next morning ...st famished, at a distance of miles ...the scene of action.

...ieut. M'Chesney's gallantry recover... ...piece of artillery and prevented the ...ture of others. He merits promotion ...t.

On the evening of the 6th of June, I ...ived the order No. 4, and joined the ...my at 5 in the afternoon of the 7th. ...und it at the 40 mile creek, 10 miles ...the rear of the ground on which it had ...n attacked, encamped on a plain of a... ...a mile in width, with its right flank ...the lake, and its left on the creek which ...rs the base of a perpendicular moun... ...of a considerable height. On my ... I received Nos. five and six enclos...

...x in the evening the hostile fleet ...in sight—though its character could ...be ascertained with precision. We ...on our arms all night. At dawn of ...struck our tents, and descried the ...ile squadron abreast of us, about a ...from the shore. Our boats which ...ported the principal part of our bag... ...and camp equipage lay on the beach ...was a dead calm—and about six the ...my towed in a large schooner, which ...ed her fire on our boats. As soon as ...stood for the shore, her object being ...ent, I ordered down Archer's ... Townsend's companies, with four ...es of artillery, to resist her attempts ...the same time sent capt. Totten of the ...neers (a most valuable officer) to con... ...t a temporary furnace for heating ..., which was prepared and in opera... ...in less than thirty minutes. Her ... was returned with vivacity and ef... (excelled by no artillery in the uni...se) which soon compelled her to re... A party of savages now made their ...earance on the brow of the mountain ...ich being perfectly bald exhibited ...m to our view) and commenced a fire ...our camp. I ordered col. Christy to ...dge them, who entered on the ser... with alacrity, but found himself an... ...ted by Lieut Eldridge, the adjutant ...is regiment, who with a promptness ...gallantry highly honorable to that ...officer had already gained the sum... ...of the mountain, with a party of vol...teers, and routed the barbarian allies ...the defender of the Christian faith. ...is young man merits the notice of gov...rnment.

These little affairs cost us not a man. ...James L. Yeo being disappointed of ...egedy, next determined in true drama... ...style, to amuse us with a farce. An ...ficer with a flag was sent to me from ...ship, advising me, that as I was in... ...ted with savages in my rear, a fleet in ...r front, and a powerfull army on my ...k, he, and the officers commanding ...s Britanick Majesties land forces, tho't ...their duty to demand a surrender of ...r army. I answered that the question ...s two ridiculous to merit a reply.

...o 7 was delivered to me at about six ...morning; between 7 and 8 o'clock ...4 waggons we had being loaded first ...the sick and next with ammunition. ...the residue of camp equipage and ...ggage was put in the boats and a de... ...ment of 200 men of the 6th regiment ...ailed to proceed in them. Orders ...re prepared to be given them to de... ...d the boats, and if assailed by any of ...e enemy's small vessels, to carry them ...w boarding. By some irregularity, ...which I have not been able to discover, ...e boats put off without the detachment ...duced probably by the stillness of the ...rning. When they had progressed ...t three miles a breeze sprung up, & ...manned schr. overhauled them, those ...o were enterprising kept on and esca p... ...others ran to the shore and deserted ...eir boats; we lost twelve of the number ...incipally containing the baggage of the ...ficers and men.

At ten I put the army in motion on our ...turn to this place. The savages and ...corporated militia hung on our flanks ...d rear throughout the march, and ...icked up a few straglers. On our re... ...ing the British army advanced and ...now occupies the ground we left.

The enemy's fleet is constantly hover... ...g on our coast, and interrupting our ...pplies. The night before last, being ...dvised of their having chased into 18 ...mile creek two vessels ladened with hos...pital stores, I detached at midnight 75 ...men for their protection—The report of ...the day is (though not official) that they ...arrived too late for their purpose, and that ...the stores are lost.

I have the honor to be, &c.

MORGAN LEWIS.

Honorable John Armstrong
Secretary at War.

Norfolk, June 22.

About day break the enemy was disco...vered with their barges pulling to shore, ...about two and an half or three miles a... ...bove the upper point of Crany Island, a... ...bout 400 effected their landing without ...any opposition or loss, there being no ...force to oppose them, and being out of ...reach of the artillery on Crany Island— ...but another detachment which pulled di...rectly for Crany Island, met with a dif... ...ferent reception. The batteries were ...manned with the troops stationed on the ...Island, and a detachment of seamen com...manded by the officers of the Constella... ...tion who opened a heavy fire that com... ...pelled the enemy to retreat with great ...loss.

Three barges were sunk—one was ta... ...ken with 18 men on board, belonging to ...a foreign regt. Our officers, soldiers, ...seamen and marines exhibited the ut... ...most coolness and enthusiasm.

Foiled in the attempt on Crany Island, ...the enemy has landed the whole of the ...force embarked, about 3 miles above that ...Island, where he remained when this ar... ...ticle was writing.

The prisoners state that the expedi... ...tion was commanded by Admiral Cock... ...burn. They also report that the Junon ...received 9 shot in her hull, had many ...men killed, and her rigging much dama... ...ged.

The enemy threw many rockets, but ...without effect.

The infantry and riflemen have not had ...their share of the action, as the enemy ...was so roughly handled by the artillery, ...that he did not come within the reach of ...small arms.

An attack is expected to night, but ...the island will be defended to the last ex...tremity.

The number of troops, including ma... ...rines for landing, are said to be about ...3000—those already landed from 1000 to ...1200.

This we give as report.

CHILLICOTHE, *June 24.*

On Saturday last, a small detachment ...of regular troops marched from this ...place, under the command of Capt. A. L. ...Langham, who distinguished himself so ...eminently on the 5th of May, in the sor... ...tie made on the enemy's batteries, from ...Fort Meigs. On the day following, ano... ...ther detachment of 12 month's men de... ...parted, under the command of Capt. S. ...Swearingen; and on yesterday, about 50 ...recruits from Adams county, left town, ...all destined for the H. Q. of the N. W. ...Army.

[*Sciota Gaz.*

From the movements of Gen. Harri... ...son, it is evident that he has made ar... ...rangements to operate on the enemy, in ...a more efficient manner than heretofore. ...The enemy have, yet the ascendency on ...Lake Erie; but their ascendency will be ...of short duration. The flotillas launched ...and ready to be pushed off the stocks, will ...be more than equal to cope with any na... ...val force, the enemy can command on ...Erie. The old method of transporting ...provisions and munitions of war to our ...armies, through dismal swamps and ...prairies, will be abandoned for the more ...expeditious and less dangerous way of ...the waters. In a few days all the vessels ...intended for lake Erie, will be ready for ...service; and from the number of brave ...tars already engaged to man them, we ...may calculate, with confidence, that the ...issue will be such as to do honor to our ...arms, and magnify the glory already ac... ...quired by our seamen.—*Ib.*

ERIE, *June 26.*

Yesterday morning two British vessels ...of war, the *Queen Charlotte & Lady ...Prevost*, were discovered standing in ...with a fair wind, making observations op... ...posite the encampment of some of the ...militia, about 1 mile and a half below ...this place. They came so near that men ...could be seen on board; at one time the ...*Queen Charlotte* was apparently aground ...—soon after which she fired a stern-cha... ...ser and got under way, the *Lady Pre... vost* astern about half a mile, when they ...proceeded round the point of the Penin... ...sula, soon after which, the *Q. C.* fired a... ...bout 20 rounds, when they both bore a... ...way.

At 3 o'clock, P. M. they again hove ...in sight, and in the evening anchored ...back of the Peninsula.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *July 2*, 1813.

A letter from a gentleman at Fort ...Meigs, to his friend in this town, dated ...June 24, 1813, says, "Two deserters ...from Detroit, arrived here on Saturday ...last, and report, that the British and In... ...dians were determined to make another ...attack on this place in a few days—the ...Indians are said to be very numerous, ...and at a war dance they lately held boast... ...ed much of their numbers.

"Expresses were immediately sent ...to Gen. Harrison, and we expect him ...here this evening—We are confident, if ...the enemy should make an attack, they ...will dearly pay for their temerity.

"Col. Johnston's mounted regiment, ...800 strong, from Kentucky, arrived last ...evening, and in a few days we expect re... ...inforcements, which will make our num... ...bers nearly 8,000."

A letter from a gentleman at Erie, to ...his friend in this place, dated June 24, ...says, "This day nine deserters arrived ...here. The Queen Charlotte had been ...off Canadaway a few days ago, and sent ...a boat ashore with a flag to return some ...property plundered by one of her boats ...a day or two before at the mouth of 18 ...mile creek. There was a Lieutenant ...and 12 men in the boat, and as soon as ...they landed, nine of the men pushed up ...to the village, and were sent here for ...safe keeping. One of them told me 30 ...of the crew had agreed to desert the first ...opportunity. They are mostly Canadi... ...ans, and say that three-fourths of the ...Charlotte's crew are of that description."

AN EXPRESS,

twice a week, between this place & Erie, ...is now established. Times of arrival, ...Sunday and Wednesday.

The Buffalo Gazette of the 22d ult. ...says, "We learn from Newark that Gen. ...Lewis has left that place for Sackett's ...Harbour, and that Commodore Chauncey ...is not expected out until the new 32 gun ...frigate is ready for sea. There are no ...British vessel stationed off Niagara.

"Contrary to general expectation Gen. ...Proctor still remains at Malden; a rein... ...forcement of 200 men has been sent from ...the head of the lake to his support.

"On Wednesday last, Major C. Cha... ...pin, of this village, organized a small ...company of mounted riflemen, and cross... ...ed into Canada, for the purpose of clear... ...ing the frontier of persons inimical to ...the states, and protecting the inhabitants ...from the outrages of the enemy, and their ...property from the merciless plunderers. ...On Friday a detachment of Chapin's corps ...under Capt. E. Smith, captured a British ...boat near Point Abino, having a Lieut. ...and 14 men on board, together with a ...quantity of provisions. Smith's force ...was only 11 men! Considerable public ...property has been secured."

From Franklinton, (O.) June 16.

The 24th Reg't United States infantry ...marched from this place on Sunday last ...for Cleveland, by the way of Lower San...dusky.

Gen. Harrison's Head Quarters are ...still at Franklinton.

The affairs of the N. W. army begin ...to assume a new aspect. It will hereaf... ...ter be composed principally, if not solely, ...of regular troops. The route, by the ...way of the Rapids has been very properly ...abandoned. Measures are taking to ...transport the public stores now at this ...place to Cleveland.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Mr. Scull,

THE pleasure which I derived from ...the perusal of the little piece, in your ...last paper, signed the *Real A. St C.* in... ...duces me to trouble you with a few stan...zas, by way of amicable reply. Nor am ...I apprehensive that you will refuse this ...hasty effusion a place, when you reflect ...how seldom a public altercation of senti... ...ment comes to so happy a close as ours ...has done. Besides, your columns *now-a-days*, are so generally filled up with ...the tragical accounts of battles and sieges, ...that it must be a treat, to the eye of a ...philanthropist, to see the Muses corner ...garnished, now and then, with the strains ...of a different kind of harmony. This in... ...dulgence, however, is only pleaded in ...favor of such performances whose literary ...merit shall not disqualify them for so dis... ...tinguished a rank. How far the pro... ...ductions of the Recluse shall recommend ...them to your favourable notice, it is your ...business to decide—not mine.

THE PROPOSAL.

ADDRESSED TO THE REAL A. ST. C.

Minstrel! accept the proffer'd lay,
Which, thus, the frank *Recluse* would fain
To thy offended honour pay,
To wipe away a casual stain.

In unison our thoughts shall flow—
Not less *harmonious* than our rhymes—
Whilst we, henceforth, together, row
Against the current of the times.

These times alas! when *public taste*,
Like private morals, strangely lax,
And made by party-lust unchaste,
Yields to each foul embrace, like wax.

Yes! be it ours to make a stand
Against the war-inspiring hum,
Which spreads, like locusts, o'er the land,
Preparing it for woes to come.

Or, rather, be it *thine* to tell
Through what disasters we must wade;
For few can know, can paint so well
The mischiefs of the ball and blade.

Meanwhile, within my nook, aloof,
And with a random glance oblique,
I'll listen to thy sage reproof,
And in responsive measures strike.

For, though by circumstances check'd
From joining Faction's hue and cry,
Columbia's WRONGS my heart affect,
And all its feelings crucify.

And there are *wrongs* I needs must feel,
And public *crimes* I must deplore,
With (peradventure) not less zeal
Than some who tread the Congress floor.

And were its love of country tri'd
By HONOUR'S philanthropic square,
My heart might shew it *could* decide
As prompt as any thunderer's there.

But whilst the sparks from FACTION'S heat
Keep social order in a blaze,
The bard retires to his retreat,
And for his bleeding country prays.

THE RECLUSE.

Banks of the Monongahela.

☞ A stated meeting of the Ward Committees of the Pittsburgh Humane Society, will be held at the Academy, on Tuesday the 6th inst. at 7 o'clock, P. M.

THOMAS HUNT, *Sec'y W. C.*

July 1, 1813.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having taken into partnership Mr. *James Walton*, an experienced workman, their business will in future be conducted under the firm of *Foster, Murray & Co.*

WM. B. FOSTER.
M. M. MURRAY.

Foster, Murray & Co.

Having their Tilt Hammer now in complete operation, are prepared to execute orders for all kinds of iron work in the neatest manner.

They wish to employ two or three good scythe, sickle and auger makers, who may depend on constant employment and very advantageous terms.

Apprentices Wanted.

Boys from the country, of from 14 to 18 years of age, will be preferred. Enquire at the factory on Grant's Hill

July 1, 1813. tf

Conveyances, Bonds and

every Instrument of Writing drawn, on the shortest notice, at the Office of the subscriber in Water Street.

JOHN H. CHAPLIN,
Attorney at Law.

Pittsburgh, June 30, 1813.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living on the waters of Montour's run, Moon township, Allegheny county, a bay MARE, about 5 years old, blind in the near eye, a natural trotter, shod all round, branded on the near shoulder I B. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges, and her away.

BENJAMIN M'CULLOUGH.

May 29, 1813.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 4th of May last, from Pittsburgh, a Negro Woman named GRACE, about 26 years of age, scarred on each arm from the elbows, and on the backs of her hands, occasioned by a burn. A reward of *Thirty Dollars*, will be paid if she is apprehended within 30 miles of Pittsburgh, and if a greater distance from that place *Fifty Dollars* will be given, on delivering her to the subscriber living in Bracken county, Ken. or into the jail of Pittsburgh, Penn.

LEVI HOUSTON.

June 30, 1813.

PROCLAMATION.

BY virtue of a precept under the hands and seals of the hon. Samuel Roberts, President of the several courts of common pleas composing the fifth District in Pennsylvania, and Justice of the court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery in said district, and John M'Dowel and Francis M'Clure, Esquires Associate Judges of the same Courts in the County of Allegheny, dated the 10th day of April and to me directed, for holding a Court Oyer and Terminer and Gen. Jail delivery at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on the second Monday of August next.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY

given to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners and Constables within the county of Allegheny, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitons and examinations & other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done; and also to those who will prosecute against the prisoners that now are or then shall be in the Jail of Allegheny County, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given at Pittsburgh the 28th day of June 1813.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, *Sheriff*

Negro Woman for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for Sale a Negro Woman, aged about 45 years, a slave for life. She may be seen by applying to Mr. Samuel Mercer, at the jail in this place. Any person purchasing her must obligate himself to take her at least 20 miles from Pittsburgh—to such a person a great bargain will be given.

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, June 14, 1813.

JOSHUA MONTEFIORE,

CONVEYANCER,

Author of the Commercial Dictionary, Commercial and Notarial Precedents, American Traders Compendium (published in this state, &c. &c.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has opened an Office in Diamond Alley, opposite the Livery Stables, for the PURCHASE AND SALE OF REAL ESTATES.

Deeds, Bonds, Leases, Mortgages, Wills, Contracts, Articles of Copartnership, Indentures of Apprenticeship, Special Powers of Attorney, &c. &c.

Will be drawn, at a moderate charge, with accuracy and dispatch.

Title Deeds examined.

N. B. Books are kept open for the registering and examination of property, gratis.

Pittsburgh, June 8, 1813.

FOUND,

A FEW evenings ago, on the street, a bar of PIG LEAD. The owner may have it again, on application at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, and paying the expence of this advertisement.

July 1, 1813.

POTASH WANTED.

THE highest price will be given in Cash, for a quantity of merchantable

POTASH,

delivered at Redstone Old Fort, or to *Cromwell & Robinson, Pittsburgh.*

WILLIAM TROTTER, *Agent, for the Bridgeport Glass Company*

August 6th, 1812.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of alias venditioni exponas, issued out of the court of common pleas of Allegheny county, & to the sheriff of said county directed, will be exposed to sale at the court house, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Tuesday the 6th of July next, at ten o'clock A. M.

All the right, title and interest in and to certain two lots or pieces of ground, marked and numbered in the general draft of the town of Pittsburgh, No. 160 and 161, situate on Front street, adjoining lots of the heirs of James Fleming, Thomas Collins, Esq. and the heirs of Conrad Winebiddle. Taken in execution as the property of David Duncan, deceased, in the hands of Margaret Duncan, executrix, Abraham Kirkpatrick and George Wallace, executors, at the suit of David Steel, and to be sold by me,

HENRY BAIRD, *Deputy Sheriff.*

June 23, 1813.

Pennsylvania Detachment.

THE Field Officers, and Officers who commanded Companies in the Brigade Penn. Militia commanded by Gen. Richard Crooks, lately in the service of the United States, are requested to meet the undersigned District Paymaster at Pittsburgh, between the first and sixth days of July next, in order that the necessary arrangements may be made for ascertaining and paying the arrearages that appear due to said corps.

Officers who commanded Companies in the Brigade commanded by Gen. A. Tannehill, are also requested to attend at the time and place above specified, to obtain a settlement for their services.

HENRY PHILLIPS, *Captain and District Paymaster.*

Pittsburgh, June 17, 1813.

*** The Editors of the Fayette and Green Spectator, the Genius of Liberty, and the Greensburgh Gazette, are requested to insert the above in their respective papers.

NOTICE.

A Saddle, Bridle & Martingale were taken off a stray Horse last week, late at night. The owner by applying at this office, and paying for this notice can receive them.

June 18.

VALUABLE TAVERN STAND FOR RENT.

THE subscriber will Rent, and give possession immediately, the Brick House near the Public Square, lately occupied by Samuel Emmett. There are all necessary conveniences in every respect on the premises, for keeping an elegant tavern. For terms apply to

W. R. DICKINSON.

Steubenville, 27th March, 1813. tf

LOTS FOR SALE.

A FEW Town and Out Lots are yet for Sale in that part of Birmingham, which is called Sidneyville, situate on the handsome plain on the south side of the Monongahela river, nearly opposite to Pittsburgh. Let Mechanicks and manufacturers who wish to purchase take a view of the situation of this place, and compare its advantages with those of any other situation in and about Pittsburgh, and their own interest will compel them to judge correctly of the importance of early securing a Lot in this place. The prices of these Lots are moderate; less, in fact, than the ground rent for one year of other lots of the same size about Pittsburgh. How shall we account for the folly of taking perpetual leases, at an enormous rent, of ground not more advantageously situated, while any of these Lots can be purchased at their present prices? A plan can be seen, and terms of Sale made known, by applying to

JOHN M'DONALD,
Wood Street.

Pittsburgh, March 17, 1813.

Five Dol ars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber at George Bean's mill, about 6 miles from Washington, on the 10th inst. a dark bay MARE, 3 years old this spring, about 14 or 15 hands high, a baid face, a natural trotter, shod before. The above reward and reasonable charges will be paid to any person who will deliver her at the aforesaid mill.

JOHN OSBORNE.

June 12, 1813.

JUSTICES BLANKS,

Handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.

A cure for Coughs, Colds, &c.

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs.

THE celebrity acquired by this medicine through the U. States, for speedily removing coughs, colds, hoarseness, &c. exceeds all former examples. The following recommendation, selected from a very numerous list, will fully confirm what has been said of its unparalleled success.

From Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney General of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention. LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

Will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers, who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed asthmatic complaints, where a cure can scarcely be expected, this medicine affords immediate relief moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their occurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the wooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

Sold in Pittsburgh, ONLY, *by*
BOSLER & Co.
Who have constantly for Sale,
HAMILTON'S
Worm destroying Lozenges.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of

Nervous disorders,	Violent cramps in
Consumptions,	the stomach and
Lowness of spirits,	back,
Loss of appetite,	Indigestion,
Impurity of the	Melancholy,
blood,	Gout in the stomach,
Hysteric affections,	Pains in the limbs,
Inward weaknesses,	Relaxations, &c. &c.

BY ONCE USING,

LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT

The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used at night on going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last ten years can testify.—The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the Itch, over every other, are the certainty of a cure by a single application, the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant, and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

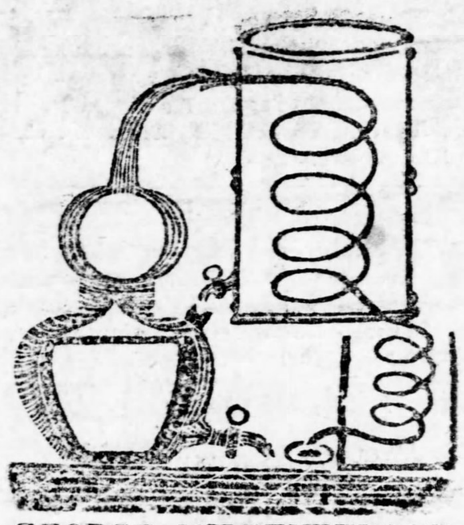
THE RESTORATIVE POWDER,
For the Teeth and Gums.
HAHN'S GENUINE EYE WATER,
A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.
HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

Celebrated for their mildness of their operations, &c. for being the best known remedy for cleansing the stomach and bowels.

HAMILTON'S
ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,
For Rheumatism, Gout, Palsey, Swelling, Numness, &c.
TOOTH ACHE DROPS,
The only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.
THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,
For the cure of every kind of head ache.
THE DAMASK LIP SALVE.
Hahn's true and genuine
GERMAN CORN PLASTER,
An infallable remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving any pain.

*** *Note—Apply only to BOSLER & Co. Pittsburgh. Sold whole-sale by* H. LEE, *No.* 56, *Maiden Lane New-York.*

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
Two Apprentices to the
APOTHECARY & DRUG BUSINESS.
Apply to
J. P. AND J. W. SKELTON.
Pittsburgh, November 24, 1812.



GEORGE MILTENBERGER,

Has for sale at his Copper and Tin Ware House, next door to the Post Office, a large assortment of

STILLS,

of all sizes from 50 to 120-gallons, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

ALSO,

Brass Kettles from 1 to 20 gallons.
Copper by the sheet.
Tin by the box.
neet Iron by the 100lbs or less quantity

N. B. Orders forwarded for stills or any kind of Copper or Tin Work, will be punctually attended to, and furnished at the lowest possible prices.

Wanted Two Apprentices to the Brass Foundery business.

N. B. The highest price in cash, will be given for any quantity of Old Copper Brass and Pewter.

Pittsburgh, October 9, 1812.

REMOVAL.

MR. WILLIAM B. FOSTER having declined the Mercantile line of business, the Agency for the Sale of MICHAEL LEE & Co's PATENT AND FAMILY MEDICINES is in consequence removed to

SUTTON & M'NICKLE'S

Store, in Water Street, between Market and Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

WHO HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

A fresh supply of the above Medicines, so justly celebrated for twelve years, in all parts of the United States, viz:—

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, etc.
Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, etc.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever drops.
Lee's Worm destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Itch ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without mercury.)
Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness etc.
Lee's Indian vegetable specific, for the venereal.
Lee's Persion Lotion for tetters and iruptions.
Lee's Essence and extract of Mustard for the Rheumatism, etc.
Lee's Eye water.
Lee's Tooth ache drops.
Lee's Damask lip salve.
Lee's Corn plaster.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head aches.
Lee's Tooth powder.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Nehemiah Gregory, agent for the proprietors dated Norfolk, (Virg.) July 24th, 1812.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

Your Essence of Mustard is highly approved of by a number of persons of this city, who have had occasion to apply it in cases of bruises, sprains, &c. You may send me a further supply; also, send me some of your Anti-Bilious Pills, as they sell well; the whole of your Medicines are in considerable demand. Your truly,

N. GREGORY.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & CO.

*** At the place of Sale, may be had gratis, Pamphlets, containing cases of cures, whose length prevent their being herewithinserted.

J. P. & J. W SKELTON,
PITTSBURGH,
(Sole Agents for the Western Country.)
HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,
DR. ROGERS'S
Vegetable Pulmonic
DETERGENT.

TO THE PUBLIC

THERE is perhaps no medical observation better established, none more generally confirmed by the experience of the best physicians of all ages and countries, and none of more importance to the practitioner, than the fact, that many of the most difficult and incurable complaints originate in neglected *colds.* In a climate as variable as ours, where the changes of the weather are frequently sudden and unexpected, it requires more care and attention, to guard against this subtle and dangerous enemy of life, than most people imagine, or are able and willing to bestow. Hence the vast number of patients afflicted with coughs, catarrhs, asthmas, consumptions & other affections, and hence the farrago of rational and absurd remedies, cried up by the learned and illiterate. The many cases of the kind, which fell under my observation, the preposterous composition of inflaming drugs, which are in vogue, the disappointments I experienced in practice from remedies highly recommended, and my own predisposition to pulmonic complaints, were strong inducements for me to consider, whether a compound consisting of mild vegetable substances could not be invented, more free from the well founded objections of practitioners, and better calculated to avert the threatening destruction of the lungs.

I have the satisfaction now to offer to the public such a remedy, under the name of the VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT, well adapted to various constitutions and habits, and to declare with the fullest confidence, that I found this composition in a great variety of cases far superior to others intended to answer the same purpose. Aware of the impossibility of universal remedies, destitute of the despicable and versatile talents of a Charlatan, I am too proud of the character of an honest man, ever to desire to profit by the ignorance of the sick and afflicted, and whilst I confine the use of my medicine to the effects of a suppressed perspiration in their incipient state only, I flatter myself with the hope, that this candid appeal to the understanding of an enlightened public will insure to my discovery a better fate and longer life, than the greater part of the boasted panaceas deserve. I am perfectly satisfied, that such practitioners, who have frequently to combat the effects of suppressed perspiration, and do not neglect the use of the lancet and other evacuations, whenever they are indicated, will place this medicine, provided they give it a fair and impartial trial, in the list of their most favorite remedies; that families will substitute it for the heating elixir paregoric and asthmatic, for their cough drops, pectoral balsams and syrups; and that the manifest benefit derived by such, who use it according to my directions, will prove a far better test of its value and usefulness, than ever so many certificates I could palm upon a discerning public.

CERTIFICATES.

New-York Dec. 28, 1809.

I George Hunter, of this city, Front-street, No. 150, do certify and declare upon every thing that is sacred, (and hundreds can testify to the same that for several years past, I have been afflicted with an affection in the lungs, and thro' the colder seasons of every year, have been exercised with a severe and almost incessant cough, a discharge of large quantities of phlegm and mucus alternate thrown off, but in the hot season of every year, my cough has been somewhat abated, until the last past, which continued until the month of August with unabated severity, at length I bled profusely from the lungs, and continued so to do for four days with intervals of abatement until my life was despaired of by two eminent physicians of this city. At length I was induced to try Dr. Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, recommended for affections of the lungs, and to this valuable medecine I can sincerely say I think I owe my life; for a few doses checked the bleeding, and a few cakes of it restored me to the enjoyment of a very unusual degree of bodily health, and I have continued so to this day.

I have deen thus particuiar in writing that the public may be induced to try the efficacy of so valuable a medicine for complaints for which it is prescribed.

GEORGE HUNTER

TO THE PUBLIC.

The great benefit which I have experienced from Rodgers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and in a firm persuasion that it may afford relief to others, induce me to make every laudable exertion for its distribution.

For five years preceding the last of December, 1807 in consequence of taking a violent cold, I had been afflicted with the asthma, a disorder which I conceived to be hereditary, my father and grand father both having suffered greatly from it.—The disorder increased rapidly upon me In September 1807, a severe cold brought on a violent couch, and the disorder assuming an aspect more serious and alarming than at any former period, I was confined, and extremely debilitated and emaciated. Such was the irritability of my lungs, I was obliged to use the greatest caution in the act of respiration. After a free use of Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, for about two months, I was perfectly relieved from the dreadful cough which had afflicted me, and completely cured of every symptom of the Asthma. In short, blessed be God, I have continued in sound health ever since As these facts may be important to those unfortunate individuals who are suffering from the same disorder, I have been thus particular in their detail. And I do not hesitate to declare my conviction, both from my own experience, and from observing its effect on others, that Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, is an easy safe and effectual remedy for coughs and asthmas, and is the greatest antidote toall pulmonic complaints, that the world ever witnessed.

JACOB W. BREWSTER.

Northampton (Mass.) Jan. 1809.

*** Certificates of the various and astonishing cures performed by this Medicine may be seen at the Drug Shop of Messrs. J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, corner of Third and Wood Streets.

The Subscriber offers for Sale, as the Agent of Nathaniel Shaler, of Connecticut, the following

Tracts of Land,

in the Counties of Portage, Cuyahoga, Trumbull and Huron, in the State of Ohio.

17,500 acres in No. 4, 8th Range, of the Western Reserve Lands.
7,000 acres in No. 5, 3d range.
5,000 acres in the township of Springfield.
4,000 acres in allotted townships in Geaugo county.
10,000 acres bounded north by Lake Erie, and west by Vermilion river.
10,000 acres lying on the Black river.

Also, a Tract of Land about 16,000 acres, on the Kenhawa river, in the state of Virginia, about six miles above the Salt Works, and a Tract of 84,000 acres lying on Guyandot, in the same state.

The titles to the above Lands are unquestionable. CHARLES SHALER

In the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Allegheny, of the Term of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, No. 85.

James Riddle vs John Campbell and Mary his wife, late Mary Nicholas, Isaac Ruland and Matilda his wife, late Matilda Nicholas, Nancy Nicholas and William Nicholas. } Summons in partition for lots No. 279 and 280 in the borough of Pittsburgh, returnable to August term 1813.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, *ss.*

L. S. *The Commonwealth of Pensylvania to the Sheriff of Allegheny County, greeting.*

IF James Riddle makes you secure of prosecuting his claim, then we command you as we before commanded you that you summon by good summoners John Campbell and Nancy his wife, late Nancy Nicholas, Isaac Ruland and Matilda his wife, late Matilda Nicholas, Nancy Nicholas and William Nicholas, late of your county, yeomen and spinster, so that they be and appear before our justices at Pittsburgh, at our county court of common pleas, there to be held for the county of Allegheny, on the second Monday of August next, to show wherefore, whereas the said John Campbell and Mary his wife, late Mary Nicholas, Isaac Ruland and Matilda his wife, late Matilda Nicholas, Nancy Nicholas and William Nicholas, and the said James Riddle together and undivided do hold two certain lots and pieces of ground, situate laying and being in the borough of Pittsburgh, and marked in Col. Wood's plan of the said Borough, numbers 279 and 280, bounded by lots number 278 and 281, and by Second and Third Streets in said county—the said John Campbell and Mary his wife, late Mary Nicholas, Isaac Ruland and Matilda his wife, late Matilda Nicholas, Nancy Nicholas and William Nicholas; partition thereof between them to be made according to the form of the statute in such case made and provided, do gainsay, and the same to be done do not permit, very unjustly and contrary to the form of the statute aforesaid &c. And have you then there the names of those summoners and this writ Witness the hon Samuel Roberts, Esqr. President of our said court, at Pittsburgh, this tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

ATTEST.

E. PENTLAND, *Proth'y.*

A true copy—WM. WUSTHOFF, *Shr.*

(May 26) 5t.

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTORY

TREVOR & ENGELL,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have lately established a

Flint Glass Manufactory,

on the south side of the Monongahela river, opposite Wood street, Pittsburg.

Orders, for any articles in their line, will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

N. B. A generous price given for Pot or Pearl Ash.

Pittsburgh, December 21, 1812.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have on hand and are just now opening, at their Store in Market Street, next door to James Brown's Baker Shop, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE AND GROCERIES,

which they are disposed to sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

JOHN & JAMES BROWN.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 4, 1813. tf

SADDLERS.

Constant employment will be given by the subscriber to five or six

JOURNEYMEN SADDLERS,

either at piece work or by the week—Wages paid every Saturday evening.

JOHN LITTLE.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1813. tf

JOHN TOWN,
COPPERSMITH,

Lately of Washington, Pennsylvania,

Wishes to inform the public, that he has removed to Pittsburgh, and taken a house in Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets, where he has commenced the making of all kinds of

COPPER AND TIN WARES.

Those who may please to favor him with orders for Stills, or any work in his line of business, may depend on his best exertions to give satisfaction.

Prices are as reasonable as any in the place.

Wanted, two or three Apprentices to the above business: Lads from the country would be preferred.

Pittsburgh, December 30, 1812. tf

Rich Hill Farm,
FOR SALE.

CONTAINING 150 acres, situate on each side of the Franklin Road 3 miles and an half from Pittsburgh. The land is of the first quality, well timbered, and has excellent stone coal. About 40 acres cleared and under good fence, comfortable tenements for three families, with out-houses, &c. The purchaser may have immediate possession of a part of the farm, and receive one-third of the crop in the ground, and possession of the whole on the first of April next. For further particulars and terms apply to Mr. WILLIAM WOODS, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber, in Zelienople, Butler county.

An indisputable title will be given.

THOMAS REED.

April 12, 1813.

LOTS FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of small and convenient Lots fronting on Penn street, (suitable for mechanics) are offered for sale on reasonable terms, both as to price and time of payment—Enquire of *William Shiras,* or the subscriber at the Point Brewery, where a plan of the lots may be seen.

GEORGE SHIRAS.

June 23, 1812.

BLANK CHECKS

On the *Office of Discount and Deposit* and on the *Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company,* printed on fine paper and handsome type, for Sale at this Office.

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
Corner of Wood and Third Streets,
PITTSBURGH.
(Sole Agents for the Western Country)
Have just received a fresh supply of
Paul's Patent Columbian Oil.

THIS valuable Medicine having been established upwards of three years, and its virtues sufficiently exemplified by the number of respectable certificates repeatedly laid before the public, it therefore now only becomes necessary for the information of those who may not have had an opportunity of perusing the certificates, to detail a few of the cases wherein the Oil has been so wonderfully efficacious. Printed handbills containing certificates, may be always had, gratis, from the Agents, who will keep a constant supply of the Oil.

The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious, and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure, viz —Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds and Coughs, Tooth-ache, Spleen, Pleurisies, Cholic, Cramps, external and internal bruises, Sprains and Flesh Wounds, Scalds and Burns, Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Croup and the Summer Complaint in Children, and a weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone, Whooping Cough and Mumps.

It seems as though nature ranked it the first of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs, as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstruction in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisic and Asthmatic complaints, who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down are almost suffocated, half a teaspoonful of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases, will prove a radical cure by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs and free expansion of the breast.

To the Public.—In order to prevent deception, the public are cautioned not to purchase any Oil that may be offered as "Paul's Patent Columbian Oil," that does not bear the true characteristics as published by my principal and sole agent Doctor John Love, of Baltimore.

THOMAS PAUL, Patentee.

Baltimore, March 21, 1812.

NOTICE.

CASH will be given to a number of *Wood Choppers, Colliers, Labourers, Masons and Carpenters—a good Blacksmith, and a good Wheelwright,* for the establishment of a Blast Furnace, who will meet with steady employment and good wages, on making early application to JOHN L. GLASER, Zelienople, Butler county, Pennsylvania.

June 15, 1813.